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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 4TH, 1925

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### TIME-TABLE.

#### WEEK DAYS

Stations	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Kowloon	6.40	8.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10
Yau Ma Tei	6.50	8.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.38	7.19
Shatin	7.02	8.36	10.51	12.21	1.36	4.56	5.50	7.31
Tai Po	7.16	8.49	11.04	12.34	1.49	5.09	6.04	7.44
Tai Po Market	7.21	8.54	11.09	12.39	1.54	5.14	6.09	7.49
Fanning	7.32	9.05	11.18	12.48	2.05	5.25	6.20	8.02
Shung Shui	7.38	9.11	11.24	12.54	2.11	5.31	6.26	8.08
Shum Shu	7.49	9.22	11.35	13.05	2.22	5.42	6.37	8.19

Stations	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Shum Shu	7.51	9.24	11.37	13.07	2.24	5.44	6.39	8.21
Shung Shui	7.57	9.30	11.43	13.13	2.30	5.50	6.45	8.27
Fanning	8.08	9.41	11.54	13.24	2.41	6.01	6.56	8.38
Tai Po Market	8.13	9.46	11.59	13.29	2.46	6.06	7.01	8.43
Tai Po	8.27	10.00	12.13	13.43	2.59	6.19	7.14	8.57
Shatin	8.38	10.11	12.24	13.54	3.10	6.30	7.25	9.08
Yau Ma Tei	8.52	10.25	12.38	14.08	3.24	6.44	7.39	9.22
Kowloon	9.03	10.36	12.49	14.19	3.35	6.55	7.50	9.33

#### SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

Stations	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Kowloon	6.40	8.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10
Yau Ma Tei	6.50	8.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.38	7.19
Shatin	7.02	8.36	10.51	12.21	1.36	4.56	5.50	7.31
Tai Po	7.16	8.49	11.04	12.34	1.49	5.09	6.04	7.44
Tai Po Market	7.21	8.54	11.09	12.39	1.54	5.14	6.09	7.49
Fanning	7.32	9.05	11.18	12.48	2.05	5.25	6.20	8.02
Shung Shui	7.38	9.11	11.24	12.54	2.11	5.31	6.26	8.08
Shum Shu	7.49	9.22	11.35	13.05	2.22	5.42	6.37	8.19

Stations	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Shum Shu	7.51	9.24	11.37	13.07	2.24	5.44	6.39	8.21
Shung Shui	7.57	9.30	11.43	13.13	2.30	5.50	6.45	8.27
Fanning	8.08	9.41	11.54	13.24	2.41	6.01	6.96	8.38
Tai Po Market	8.13	9.46	11.59	13.29	2.46	6.06	7.01	8.43
Tai Po	8.27	10.00	12.13	13.43	2.59	6.19	7.14	8.57
Shatin	8.38	10.11	12.24	13.54	3.10	6.30	7.25	9.08
Yau Ma Tei	8.52	10.25	12.38	14.08	3.24	6.44	7.39	9.22
Kowloon	9.03	10.36	12.49	14.19	3.35	6.55	7.50	9.33

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Stations	Dep.	Arr.	Stations	Dep.	Arr.
Fanning	7.45	11.30	Shatin	6.30	10.15
Shatin	8.40	12.25	Fanning	7.25	11.10

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*"Weekly Press" Published To-day.*

The past week has been a memorable one in the history of the Colony.

Friends at Home will be interested in knowing how we have fared, but there has been little time for letter writing.

The *Weekly Press* will take the place of many letters. It will show, in full detail, how the strike position has varied from day to day. The reports and comments, reprinted from the *Daily Press* give a better and clearer idea of the present situation than any letter can possibly do.

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## "PLAYING CRICKET"

THE DEVELOPMENT OF RIOTS AND DISORDER  
IN CHINA.

FACTS OF THE SITUATION REVIEWED.

AN ANSWER TO THE PEKING STUDENTS' UNION.

[Concluded.]

There was a curious sequel to the offence perpetrated by the Canton troops on the Shamoen. It would seem that the foreign community of the Canton Christian College has a "decided penchant for meddling in affairs that are beyond the scope of their duties, religious or educational, *vide* their letter of June 18th which appeared in the *China Press*. The sentiments they indulged in then were prompted by a desire to "promote the welfare of the Chinese nation and foster international friendship." Again on the night of the 23rd June seventeen American members of the College staff expressed with all the dignity of a formal Resolution, their horror that "a Chinese patriotic parade" composed largely of defenceless people was fired upon by Shameen troops. This Resolution was drafted in Chinese by Chinese after hurried midnight considerations of *ex parte* evidence. The signatories recorded their determination "to co-operate with the Chinese in the prosecution of their case" and resolved that "we make our position known directly to the American government and and the American people, with the hope that America will do all in her power to assist China." (We quote from the translation of the Resolution printed in the faithful organ of the Kuomintang, the *Canton Gazette*. We are unable, therefore, to assume responsibility for the truth or accuracy of the text.) The document, as published, is a gratuitous aspersion on all the foreign nations represented by their nationals in Shamoen. The Vice-President of the college is the only one, so far, who has had the courage to acknowledge publicly that since he signed the Resolution he has "personally gathered information from eye witnesses which entirely satisfies me that the firing started from the Chinese side." The trust of many of the signatories apparently was not equal to the strain of continued residence among their Chinese friends, for they made haste to find safety elsewhere, a few of them in Hongkong with the Britishers whom they had just condemned unheard. Some of them, we understand, maintain that it was necessary to defend the Chinese, right or wrong—"because if we went the Chinese staff would ask us to resign upon our return when the trouble is over." Now, it is fatal to insinuate in some relative fashion that we are just as right when we were wrong. The only final and deadly error among all our errors is denying, that we have ever erred. But possibly it was the excitement of the moment and an abounding faith that was responsible for these Christian gentlemen overlooking one very important teaching of their Master: Judge not, that ye be not judged. Or it may be that the signing of the Resolution was brought about by a display of force. At any rate, it is charitable to suppose that there may have been subtle suggestions of the efficacy of lead and steel.

The *Canton Gazette* has secured another interesting document, which says nothing that amounts to anything, but means a good deal from a particular point of view. This time it is a letter from the "German Merchants" living in the Tung Shan and Fong Chyue districts. The merchants return their grateful thanks to the Canton Government for the full protection afforded them (which is very proper and in accordance with facts) and express their sincere sympathy with the unfortunate victims of the Shamoen terrible incidents; that resulted in "the merciless killing and wounding of hundreds of Chinese citizens." (We warn our readers that we are quoting again from the resourceful *Canton Gazette*.) We are inclined to believe, with the German community here, that there is a possibility of the letter being a fake.

From this welter of mendacious statements and absurdly garbled versions of events a few facts emerge. We observe that

- (1) A spirit of violence is abroad.
- (2) Students are the chief agitators and are embroiling the credulous masses by skilful methods of intimidation.
- (3) The Bolsheviks are inspiring and supporting the no less credulous students.
- (4) Great Britain has been selected for particular attention, which necessitates
- (5) A determined effort to occlude the real issues.

The use of the expression "playing cricket" by the Peking Students' Union is a clever attempt to lend a Chinese value to an expression apparently used in its European sense. "Playing cricket" suggests a very different course of conduct to the British student, whose youthful exuberance is tempered by a wholesome respect for the law and never exhibits itself in shouting murderous threats or rushing police stations. The expression connotes straightforward, honourable conduct. It means that you should go through life without ever ascribing to your opponents meaner motives than your own. Young China's chauvinism nourishes itself on ill-digested ideas of civic rights and liberty. It may appear splendid in the valour of ignorance but has yet to acquire discretion. And sincerity. The chronicles of history need to be carefully translated into practice. Young China's slogan is "Down With Imperialism." Yet Chinese history tells the student that it was only under Imperial rule that China made any progress. Learning is lumber unless it brings us into the arena with increased understanding and fixity of purpose. Heated oratory and the fervour of excitement do not carry us far. Our discontent with things as they are is not alleviated by dealing with questions of right and wrong in an aggressive and fatuous manner. And we cannot call a new sentiment into being to redress the balance of the old. Heady doctrines and violent and destructive impulses come from minorities; hence slaughter and red ruin cannot outlive fraternity and good-will. It is well to remember that the Goddess of Reason barely survived Robespierre and his guillotine. It is equally futile to cover the truth with the false. Facts remain facts, however we disguise them and truth is triumphant in the end. The responsibility for the turmoil in China does not rest with Great Britain. The British are innocent of the accusations that have been made against them. Their initial and subsequent actions during the last few weeks have resulted from provocation, the necessity to maintain order and to save, not only their own lives but also the lives and property of peaceful Chinese citizens.

Abundant evidence has been collected that Bolshevik money and activities are behind these disturbances. Large quantities of the subversive and anti-foreign literature that the Bolsheviks delight in producing have been found in schools at Shanghai and other places. Evidences of financial assistance, too, for many months past are numerous. The latest instance is the receipt for 60,000 gold roubles found on Dossier, who is now before the Mixed Court at Shanghai. Yet, by the Anglo-Russian Trade Agreement, the Soviet Government is pledged to refrain from agitation in Asia against Great Britain. But, of course, such obligations do not count with the Bolsheviks, for there is no honour in them. Their atrocities, their lack of all the attributes of respectable people have made them the despised of all nations. And we are told that China values the friendship of the Soviet Government because "they treat us as equals." It is painful to reflect that China to-day, the heir to centuries of calm and dignified Confucian thought and tradition, should be flattered by the pretended friendship of a mob of unscrupulous communists who have drenched the land they tyrannize with blood and made hideous the lives of its people. Alas! that China should have condescended to accept equality at their hands.

The impulse of a strong civilization to take its place in the family of nations, to escape from an irksome formalism and express its conscious national life, must claim the sympathy and respect of all fair-minded people. But true national aspirations must have a central idea to rally round, a fixed objective in sight. The justice and friendship of foreign nations is not enlisted nor their help assured by the superficial, sterile agitation of those who profess to guide China to a higher destiny while they spend her strength in wild excesses and internecine struggles. And it behoves us, as much in the interests of China as of ourselves, to deal firmly and ruthlessly with all attempts to imitate the outrageous methods of Bolshevism. This hideous menace to all that is good and great in humanity must be got rid of at any cost. Peace, not war, is the desire of war-worn Europe. Prosperity, not poverty, is the cry of a struggling world in which no nation can be a law unto itself. But peace and prosperity can be born only at the foot of the scaffold, on which Bolshevism is executed.

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(In Various Thickness and Weights)

Owes its Unsurpassed Water-proofing Wear and  
Weather-resisting Qualities to

TRINIDAD LAKE ASPHALT CEMENT

Nature's Own Water-proofing Material.

Contracts for Laying Undertaken and Specifications  
Submitted Free.

Apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

Sole Agents.

Tel. C. 781.

Import Dept., St. George's Building.



## LATEST PHASE OF HONGKONG STRIKE.

SCAVENGING COOLIES AND POSTAL EMPLOYEES  
LEAVE THEIR WORK.

EFFICIENT ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE EMERGENCY.

The strike outlook darkened to a certain extent yesterday, by reason of the defection of a large number of coolies employed by the Sanitary Department, as well as the remainder of the delivery and clearance workers of the Postal Department. These emergencies, however, were not unforeseen by the authorities, who have the situation well in hand, so that no one need feel any anxiety. The necessary arrangements dealing with sanitation were explained to a representative of this paper yesterday, and are set forth below. With regard to the postal service, letters will, for the time being, have to be posted at the main offices on each side of the Harbour, and incoming letters will have to be fetched. Strike details gathered by our representatives yesterday were as under:

### SCAVENGING COOLIES GO OUT.

About 900 coolies in the employ of the Sanitary Department absented themselves from work yesterday morning. Six hundred of these were scavenging coolies. The absentees were wholly on the Hong Kong side, those in Kowloon having begun work as usual.

Mr. N. L. Smith, Head of the Sanitary Department, told a *Daily Press* representative yesterday that the coolies had made no demands prior to leaving, but they had been paid their June wages at the end of the month.

Residents, however, need not be disturbed as an emergency service has been organised. Motor lorries will replace the refuse carts, and house and street refuse will be taken away twice a week. With regard to the disposal of nightsoil people will have to see to this according to the notice previously issued. Some of the street manholes have been painted red and these can be opened and used.

Owing to the launch crews having gone on strike, the refuse must be dumped at some place on the shore but these will be situated away from residences and be adequately protected. Mr. Smith, concluding, said that a satisfactory emergency service of sanitation would be instituted but residents should try to help as much as possible.

### THE POST OFFICE.

In addition to the indoor staff of postal workers, who left their work on Thursday, the postmen of the G.P.O. joined the ranks of the strikers yesterday. Other staffs have been slightly affected also.

A *Daily Press* representative made an enquiry at the General Post Office yesterday regarding the position, and was told that in view of the reduced staff the public are particularly requested to be very careful in addressing their letters. These should be plainly and fully addressed and all postage stamps should be affixed to the upper right hand corner of the envelope. This will save the time of the staff in sorting and stamping correspondence.

The Superintendent of Mails (Mr. T. Hynes) informed our reporter that all letters should be posted as early as possible, the need for this being that the G.P.O. are receiving in many instances only an hour's notice of ships sailing with mails. Therefore, for their own benefit and to secure an early clearance the public are advised to post their mail promptly and as frequently as possible.

The Wanchai, Shaikwan and Saiyung-pun branch post offices on the Hong Kong side and the Yau-mat, Sham Shui Po branch post offices on the Kowloon side are closed until further notice.

All pillar boxes have been closed and the public should post all letters at the General Post Office on the Hong Kong side, and in Kowloon at the Kowloon Post Office.

Letters for Peak residents are now being sent to the Peak Store in the Peak Hotel where they will be handed to callers. Letters for all other districts on the Hong Kong side will be handed to callers at the inquiry office in the public hall of the G.P.O. Letters for residents on the Kowloon side will be given to them at the Kowloon Post Office.

An instance of the short notice that is being received by the G.P.O. of mail boats sailing is shown by the sailing of the *Ki-lano Maru* yesterday before the scheduled time. The Home mail was timed for registration and clearance this morning, but the *Ki-lano Maru*, which arrived yesterday morning with the Japan and Shanghai mail, sailed again the same afternoon. The Home mail was closed at 2.30 p.m. and any letters posted later than that time will have to wait for the next boat for England.

The N.Y.K. rendered valuable assistance in the dispatch of the Home mail.

In supplying their launch both for landing the inward mails from the *Ki-lano Maru*, and in conveying the Home mails to the same vessel. This was done because no substitute crew had then been found to replace the G.P.O. launch strikers.

Mr. Hynes told our representative that provided the public assist the Post Office by posting early and affixing stamps properly, all letters would be dispatched by the fastest steamers available and by the quickest routes.

Despite the absence of the many Chinese workers who have struck, the G.P.O. are carrying on exceedingly well and all work has so far been kept up-to-date.

### THE TRAMWAY SERVICE.

The tramway services for to-day and to-morrow will be in operation from 8 a.m. to 7.15 p.m. Three services will be maintained, namely 10 minutes' services between Causeway Bay and Happy Valley and the Post Office, and a quarter of an hour service between Causeway Bay and Quarry Bay.

### THE LAUNCHES.

By the coxswain and engineers of the *Kwong Lee*, the launch of the Revenue Department, leaving their posts yesterday, the strike of this section of the Harbour Office employees became complete.

Much influence must have been brought to bear on these men to have made them go out on strike, as they will lose their employment and qualifications for pensions by their action.

Through volunteers having come forward from the Mercantile Marine, the H.D. 2 launch was in commission again yesterday and performing her usual duties. This launch is being manned by a European master and chief officer with Portuguese as stokers. It is expected that further launches will be in service to-day.

Although the Post Office were without the use of their two launches yesterday for the landing and despatch of mails, they are practically certain to have one, if not both, available to-day.

The Revenue launch *Kwong Lee* is also to be manned by Europeans.

### SHIPPING POSITION.

Yesterday's Harbour Office reports showed that there was only one arrival for the twenty four hours ended 9 a.m. yesterday, this being the *Peking Maru* from Calcutta and Saigon. There were twelve departures for the same period, compared with 6 arrivals and 4 departures for the previous twenty-four hours. Later yesterday, the *s.s. Sardinia* and the *s.s. Ki-lano Maru* arrived. The total number of vessels in the Harbour yesterday at 9 p.m. was 90, of which 48 were British, against 101 (50 British) for the previous twenty-four hours.

While office staffs have remained almost unaffected in most cases, the clerks of the Bank Line have now left on account, it is stated, of threatening letters received. The *s.s. Birkenhead* had already been cleared and proceeded on its way and the *Alynbank* has been diverted to Dairen direct. The Bank Line will adopt this procedure in all other cases while the strike lasts.

### REFUGEE MISSIONARIES.

A number of missionaries including some ladies arrived in the Colony from Wuchow late on Thursday night on board the *s.s. Kwong Ying*. The vessel was brought into port with the assistance of naval men sent by the Commander of H.M.S. *Moorhen*, the *Kwong Ying's* crew having been intimidated by Wuchow strikers and forced to leave the ship. The vessel was escorted by the *Moorhen* for the greater part of the journey.

The *Kwong Ying* also had on board six sisters of the Maryknoll Mission. They were stationed at Tha Hing, whence they travelled to Wuchow where the British Authorities commandeered the *Kwong Ying* in order to take them to Hongkong. The missionaries have expressed their heartfelt gratitude for this action.

No news could be gleaned yesterday about two priests who are at Yeung Kong, but they are expected to arrive to-day. A few days ago the priests, Brothers Walsh and Drought, went there but did not return to the Government launch *Stanley* which had carried them a part of the way and waited them for 24 hours. It is thought that they have found some difficulty in procuring a junk for the return voyage to where the *Stanley* was awaiting them.

### GENERAL NOTES.

Over 700 have now registered at the Chinese Labour Offices. Dr. Tso, the Controller, stated yesterday that the Police had from one to two thousand coolies ready for manual labour.

On enquiry at the Food Controller's Office yesterday, our representative was informed by Mr. N. L. Smith that there still a plentiful supply of food, but although there was sufficient pork, shopkeepers were refusing to sell it.

Over 1,000 coolies were given employment through the agency of the police authorities at the Central Police Station yesterday.

The cooks and coolies of the Government Civil Hospital went out yesterday, but their places were taken by volunteers provided by the Labour Controller.

There was little meat available at the Kowloon, Yau-mat and Mongkok markets yesterday.

Owing to the partial resumption of the trams, the Government has notified the Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., that its emergency bus service to Causeway Bay and Happy Valley must cease from to-day. The buses will, therefore, cease running after this afternoon.

Since the date of mobilisation, some 117 recruits have joined the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps. These have all been posted to the various companies and include among their number Portuguese and Chinese volunteers. A Canadian Section (Infantry Company) has been organised, and Canadian Residents in Hongkong are invited to join. It is expected that Maple Leaf badges will be provided at a later date.

The motor boats, playing in the Harbour, to the number of about 80, the crews of which went on strike last week, are gradually resuming running and are entering for business at Blake Pier. They are charging \$3.00 per hour.

The exodus of strikers from the Colony increased in number yesterday, both trains on the Kowloon-Canton Railway and the West River boats being full. Both the steamers leaving for Canton and also for Kongmoon, Macao and other coastal ports were absolutely packed yesterday.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

REGISTRATIONS AND PASSPORTS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—I am glad to see that the Registration of the Chinese Domestic Servants is being asked for by the leading European papers. I must say we need the Registration very badly in Hongkong. Why do not the Government make it a law; they should have this Registration passed right away and not wait until the strike is over and all the strikers are back again in Hongkong and at their work. Then it will be too late.

I know very well that some of the Europeans do not like it, particularly the European "Peak" ladies. When the servants returned to work after the last strike in 1922, some of the ladies welcomed them back effusively. That is the very way to spoil these servants. I would like to suggest that not only the domestic servants should be registered but also all ricksha coolies, all tramway men, both the lower and upper trams, all office clerks and coolies, messengers, dockyard, contractors and foremen in dockyards, and godown men, market stall-holders and shopkeepers and their folk. Passports should be required from all Chinese that come down from Canton and from other Coast ports, the passports to be obtained from the British Consulates of these ports. If this is carried out there will be fewer rogues, vagabonds and robbers in Hongkong. It will put a stop to the troubles, and it is the only way that will do it. There should be some restriction on the influx of bad characters into the Colony. Yours faithfully, SUNG YUK MAN.

## CANTON SITUATION.

The boats arriving from Canton yesterday brought down a few Europeans and each boat also, carried between 200 and 300 Chinese passengers.

Those arriving from Canton report that Shamen is in a state of siege, and much like a fortress. "Business" is at a standstill. Sandbag barriers and barbed wire entanglements have been erected and the gates of the British and French Concessions are covered with barbed wire. Only the Harbour side of Shamen is unprotected and this is defended by the naval vessels there. At the moment everything is quiet and there is no sign of any fresh outbreak. Demonstrations are still taking place, but these are not allowed to pass Shamen, barricades in the streets preventing strikers from coming too close. There are no Chinese in Shamen now and all women have left for Hongkong. There are twelve warships now at Shamen, these being the *Albatros*, *Marine*, *Vigilante* and *Argus* (French), *Muth*, *Tarantula*, *Cicada* and *Robin* (British), *Helena* and *Asheville* (American) and two Japanese destroyers. The French gunboat *Altair* is engaged at present in conveying food supplies from Hongkong. Communication between Shamen and Canton is entirely cut off.

## H. V. D. C.

### LIST OF PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions and appointments are notified in H.V.D.C. Orders:

ARTILLERY COMPANY.  
To be Lieut.-Bdr.: Gns. Staple, K.K., and Roberts, A.W., M.M. To be Acting-Lieut.-Bdr.: Gnr. Concanon, M.P.

ENGINEER COMPANY.  
To be Acting Co.-Sergt.-Major: Sergt. Tyler, R.J. To be Acting Sergeants: Cpls. Couglund, M.D., Carr, T.W., Johnson, M.A., Lee-Cpl. Best, H.J., and Platcott, J.F.W. To be Acting Corporals: Sprs. Stephens, G.E., Prior, J.T., Owen, W.H., Brett, F. To be Lieut.-Corporals: Sprs. Easterbrook, C.B., Evans, D.E., Leonard, F.D.

ARMOURD CAR COMPANY.  
To be Acting Qmr.-Sergeant: Sergt. Kew, A.E. To be Lieut.-Corporals: Ptes. Spradbery, E.J.J., Ho Leung, Hancock, J.E.

NO. 1 PLATOON (INFANTRY COMPANY).  
To be Acting Sergeants: Corpl. Foster, R.I.W. To be Acting Corporal: Lieut.-Cpl. Burns, H.G.B. To be Lieut.-Cpls., Acting Corporals: Act. Lieut.-Cpl. Clark, S.H., J.C. and Pte. Collis, J.R.

NO. 2 PLATOON (INFANTRY COMPANY).  
To be Platoon Sergeant: Lieut.-Cpl. Branson, V.C. M.C. To be Corporal: Lieut.-Cpl. Johnson, C.R.F., M.M. To be Lieut.-Corporal: Pte. Howell, A.C. To be Acting-Lieut.-Corporal: Pte. Dewhurst, E.

NO. 3 PLATOON (INFANTRY COMPANY).  
To be Platoon Sergeant: Pte. Millington, H.J. M.M. To be Corporals: Lieut.-Cpl. Summers, V.H. To be Lieut.-Corporal: Pte. Mason, K.A.

NO. 4 PLATOON (INFANTRY COMPANY).  
To be Platoon Sergeant: Pte. Green, S.E. To be Corporal: Pte. Green, D.S.

NO. 5 PLATOON (SCOTTISH COMPANY).  
To be Corporal: Pte. Young, C.

NO. 6 PLATOON (RESERVE COMPANY).  
To be Acting Co.-Sergt.-Major: Sergt. Lee-Jones, R.W. To be Acting Sergt.: Pte. Falkner, G.E.

## OBITUARY.

MR. ARCHIBALD MCINTYRE.

The death occurred at Abbey Wood, Kent, on June 29th, of Mr. Archibald McIntyre at the age of 79 years. Deceased was formerly chief engineer of the *Hui Tan*, a vessel owned by the Douglas Steamship Company. The ship used to ply between Hongkong and Foochow. Mr. McIntyre was in the employ of the Company for 48 years, having joined in 1871 and retired on pension in 1919, when he returned home. The last years of his life were spent in Kent.

Such a long term of service as Mr. McIntyre saw in Chinese waters would seem to be something in the nature of a record amongst British seamen.

## LOCAL SPORT.

### GOLF.

In spite of the strike it has been decided that a little golf will not do any harm. Deep Water Bay Club House, therefore, will be opened this (Saturday) afternoon, and to-morrow (Sunday) from 9 to 6.30. No meals will be served but ice and drinks will be available. Members, however, are asked to go prepared to assist, if necessary, "at the bar."

## LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

AERTEX  
UNDERWEAR.

L.C.'s are clearing out their stock  
of Aertex Underwear at reduced  
Prices \$3.00 per Garment.

This Hat, is made of Fine Soft  
Felt and weighs only 3½ ozs.  
The Ideal Hat for Sportsmen.  
Price \$7.50

GAUNTIE  
HATS.

The Ideal Summer Sock—Light  
Weight—Silk Mixture in Drab  
Brown and Grey Shades.  
\$1.75 Pr. 6 Pcs. \$10.

HOLEPROOF  
SOCKS.

GOLF HOSE and KHAKI SHORTS.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.  
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS. C. 4567



SOLE AGENTS:  
STEINLE & CO., SHANGHAI  
BORNEMANN & CO.,  
HONGKONG—QUEEN'S ROAD, ASIATIC BUILDING.  
CANTON—NO. 17, TSI YUEN HA KAI.

NEVER GOES ON STRIKE!

THE DECCA THE DECCA



\$35.00 AT  
ANDERSON'S.

**Powell**

EXCLUSIVE AGENCY

FOR

VAN RAALTE

MILANESE SILK UNDERWEAR

Vests	\$2.25 & \$2.25 ea.	O.S. \$6.50 & \$2.50 ea.
Knickers to match	2.25	2.50
Teddies	10.50	11.00

A New Delivery of White Dresses Just Received.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE.

OWING to the prevailing conditions, the Consulate-General of the United States in Hongkong desires to intimate that the Consulate will not take place of JULY OFFICIAL RECEPTION at the Consulate will not take place. [2382]

## ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

It is intended to Open DRY WATER BAY Club House on SATURDAY (7th) AFTERNOON and on SUNDAY (7th) From 9 to 5.30.  
No Meals will be served.  
Ice and Drinks will be available.  
Members are asked to be prepared to Assist in the Bar.  
By Order,  
E. D. MATTHEWS,  
Secretary, R.H.K.G.C. [2384]

## WANTED.

WANTED Experienced Machinist/FOREMAN to Work on All Night Shift. Good Salary to Capable Man. Apply UNITED ENGINEERS, LIMITED, Singapore. [2385]

## THE HONGKONG &amp; KOWLOON WHARF &amp; GODOWN CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO landed into this Company's Godowns during the present unsettled state of affairs are hereby notified that all Cargos remaining in the Godowns after the expiry of the Free Storage Period will be subject to ALL EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES incurred in connection therewith.  
F. H. CRAPNEL,  
Acting Secretary. [2386]

## THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO., LTD.

## 6% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

PAYMENT OF THE HALF-YEARLY INTEREST Due on 1st JULY, 1925, will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 25 at any of the undermentioned Banks, viz.—  
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI At Tientsin, Shanghai or Hongkong.  
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA. At Hongkong.  
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK. At Tientsin and Hongkong only.  
BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE. At Tientsin and Shanghai only.  
BANQUE BELGE POUR L'EXTRANGER. At Tientsin and Shanghai only.  
The Interest, less Income Tax at 4% on the £, will be—  
On £100. DEBENTURES: s. d.  
Per Coupon (Gross) 23 0 0  
Less Tax at 4% in the £ 12 0 0  
Net Amount Payable £22 8 0  
On £500. DEBENTURES: s. d.  
Per Coupon (Gross) 215 0 0  
Less Tax at 4% in the £ 3 0 0  
Net Amount Payable £212 0 0  
Payment will be made in Dollars at the Demand Buying Rate of Exchange of the Day the Coupon is presented.  
By Order,  
THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,  
E. J. NATHAN,  
Acting General Manager. [2386]

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO on Steamship "ANHALT" are hereby notified that their Cargos which have been landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., is now lying at their own Risk and Expense, and that the N.D.L. will not be responsible for any loss or damage owing to the strike conditions as per Rule 11. of the B/Lading clauses, and all Cargos of Delivery of Cargos can be obtained in the usual way.  
MELOCHERS & COMPANY,  
Agents,  
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. [2389]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "EGBRONT CASTLE" FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargos are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Standard Oil Co.'s Godowns at Kennedy Town, whence and/or from the wharves Delivery may be obtained.  
Optional Cargos will be forwarded unless Notice to the contrary be given. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 6th July will be subject to Rent.  
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 6th July, or they will not be recognized.  
All broken, chipped and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th July at 10 a.m. by our Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countermanded by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.  
Hongkong, 30th June, 1925. [2386]

## INTIMATIONS

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO PEAK RESIDENTS.  
ARRANGEMENTS have been made to keep Stocks of AERATED WATERS at the Peak Hotel Premises. Peak Residents should send for their Requirements, as Delivery to Houses Cannot Now be Made.  
A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.  
Hongkong, 29th June, 1925. [2387]

## PEAK KIDDIES ASSOCIATION.

A CINEMATOGRAPH SHOW will be held at the Peak Cinema at 4.30, EVERY AFTERNOON until further Notice. Open to All Children wherever Resident. [2387]

## HONGKONG SHAREBROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that The Postponed JUNE SETTLEMENT will take place on TUESDAY, 7th JULY, By Order of the Committee, J. W. KEW, Secretary. [2388]

## THE SHARE &amp; REAL ESTATE BROKERS SOCIETY OF HONGKONG.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that The Postponed JUNE SETTLEMENT will take place on TUESDAY, 7th JULY, By Order of the Committee, M. FERNANDEZ, Secretary. [2388]

## HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STOCK EXCHANGE IS CLOSED FROM THIS DATE and that the June Settlement IS POSTPONED until TUESDAY, 7th JULY, By Order of the Committee, A. NISSIM, Secretary, HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE. [2388]

## SETTLEMENT DAY.

BY Permission of His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong, the Hongkong Stock Exchange has postponed their Settlement from TO-DAY, (June 23rd) until Tuesday, July 7th.  
Sgd. H. BIRKETT,  
Chairman of the Hongkong Stock Exchange. [2388]

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Interest and Responsibility in our Firm of Mr. CHARLES ALFRED HOOPER CEASED on the 30th JUNE, 1925. Mr. GEORGE GWINNETT NOBLE TINSLEY HAS THIS DAY BEEN ADMITTED A Partner in our Firm, and the business carried on as heretofore under the style or firm Name of JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER.  
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER.  
Hongkong, 1st July, 1925. [2387]

## NOTICE.

AS From and including the FIRST DAY of JULY, 1925, the Interest and Responsibility of Mr. EDWARD MAURICE RAYMOND in the Firm of MOXON & TAYLOR, Sharebrokers, Has BEEN TERMINATED by mutual consent.  
MOXON & TAYLOR  
E. M. RAYMOND.  
Dated the 1st day of July, 1925. [2372]

## NOTICE.

AS the "EXPRESS OF CANADA" will return from NANTU on MONDAY, the 5th JULY, 1925, Applicants for Writ in the Steward's Dept. are requested to leave their Names and Addresses with the Catering Superintendent, so that if their Services are Required, they may be Located Without Delay.  
CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS, LIMITED. [2373]

## THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI HOTELS, LIMITED.

WITH reference to the Offer of New Shares dated the 15th May, 1925 (made to Existing Shareholders of the Company) by the terms of which the sum of £7.50 per share was to be paid on the 30th June, 1925, and the sum of £2 on the 30th September, 1925, the Directors have decided (in view of the present condition of affairs) to extend those Dates.  
The Date for Payment of the First Instalment of £7.50 per share is accordingly extended until the 30th SEPTEMBER, 1925, and the Date for Payment of the Second Instalment until the 31st DECEMBER, 1925.  
As regard shareholders who take advantage for these extended times the New Shares allotted to them will rank for Dividend as from the 1st OCTOBER, 1925, in respect of half the nominal value thereof and as from the 1st JANUARY, 1926, in respect of the full nominal value thereof.  
Any Shareholder who makes payment prior to the due date will be allowed interest at 7 per cent per annum on the amount paid by him from the date of payment until the due date.  
This Notice will not affect those Shareholders who make payment on the original dates, i.e., as regards the First Instalment on the 30th June and as regards the Second Instalment on the 30th September. The Shares to be allotted to them will in accordance with the original terms of the offer rank for Dividend on One-half the nominal value as from the 1st JULY, 1925, and on the Full nominal value as from the 1st OCTOBER, 1925.  
By Order of the Board,  
J. H. TAGGART,  
Managing Director. [2361]

## INTIMATIONS

## NOTICE.

EXCEPT in regard to Existing Contracts all the Interest of GILBERT ALEXANDER HARRIMAN in our Firm CEASED as from the 30th JUNE, 1925, and the Firm will hereafter be carried on under the Style or Name of "HODGSON & HARRIMAN."  
HODGSON & HARRIMAN.  
Hongkong, 1st July, 1925. [2389]

## TO LET.

GODOWNS in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS (Basement).  
Apply—  
SECRETARY,  
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. [2389]

## TO LET.

COMMODIOUS SHOP and PREMISES, in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, from 1st SEPTEMBER NEXT.  
Apply—  
SECRETARY,  
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. [2389]

## TO LET.

OFFICE in UNION BUILDING—TWO ROOMS on FIFTH FLOOR.  
Apply—  
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD. [2173]

## THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.  
Established 1842.  
Authorized Capital £1,200,000  
Paid Up Capital £1,078,530  
Silver Reserve Fund £700,000  
Foreign Exchange and General Banking business transacted.  
Interest allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS  
2 1/2% per annum on daily credit balance of over £100.  
SAVINGS  
4% annum  
DEPOSITS  
for 12 months 5 1/2% per annum  
for 6 months 5% " "  
for 3 months 4 1/2% " "  
on demand 3% " "  
BRANCHES  
Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Bangkok and New York.  
LONDON BRANCH  
The Lloyds Bank, Limited.  
LOOK POONG SHAN  
Chief Manager. [37]

## SOCIETE FRANCAISE DE GERANCE.

DE LA BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.  
ETABLISSEMENT FRANCO-CHINOIS.  
(Incorporated in France).  
5, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong.  
HEAD OFFICE:  
Paris, 74, Rue St. Lazare.  
Capital £10,000,000  
Reserve Fund £10,750,000  
Working fund provided by THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE: £15,000,000.  
-BANKERS-  
France: Societe Generale, Banque Nationale de Credit, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.  
London: Midland Bank, Ltd.  
New York: Irving Bank, Columbia Trust.  
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.  
Correspondents throughout the World.  
M. FITZ-HENRY  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 12th July, 1924. [239]

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMER FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.  
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS, AND LONDON.

## THE Steamship

"NAGPORE"  
carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port at 4 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 7th JULY, 1925, taking Cargo for the above Ports.  
Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.  
Parcels will be received at the Office until 6 p.m. on the Day previous to Sailing. The contents and value of all packages must be declared.  
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## DEATH.

McINTYRE.—At Abbey Wood, Kent, on June 29th, ARCHIBALD, McINTYRE, late Chief Engineer, Douglas Steamship Co. [2393]

## Hongkong Office: 14, Chater Road.

## London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

## HONGKONG, JULY 4TH, 1925.

## A NOTE TO DR. C. C. WU.

THE strike in Hongkong has been in progress for nearly a fortnight and all that those who engineered it can claim is that they have caused the members of the European community a considerable amount of personal inconvenience. This is a meagre result in return for the untold harm and suffering they have inflicted upon their own countrymen. The hundreds of poor, unfortunate labourers whom they have intimidated into leaving their work are left without money or resources of any kind. Many of them are literally starving. Where is it all tending?

The Canton Government, who profess such high ideals and who affirm on every available opportunity that their sole aim and object is the welfare of their own people, must realise that they cannot achieve anything tangible by their present policy. As each day passes the European residents in this Colony are becoming more efficient in the conduct of their own affairs and the time is not far distant when the conviction will be brought home to them that they can well dispense permanently with the services of a number of those who have hitherto worked in co-operation with them. At the conclusion of labour troubles in the past the strikers have been allowed to resume their ordinary occupations almost as though nothing had happened, but they cannot reckon upon similar treatment being accorded to them on this occasion and those in authority who are endeavouring to encourage them, in any such belief are incurring a grave and

terrible responsibility. As it is, all essential services are being easily maintained. Workers of nationalities other than the Chinese are coming forward to fill the places of those who have left. If this process is continued for any length of time a great majority of the strikers will find the door shut and barred against their return.

Facts must be faced. The Canton Government must know that it cannot maintain indefinitely thousands of Chinese from Hongkong in idleness. It must know that those Chinese, if allowed to follow their own inclinations, would rush back to their employment in order to maintain themselves and their families in some sort of decency and comfort. Already they have to be restrained by the troops from boarding the Hongkong steamers. And if that is the case to-day what is the position likely to be, a fortnight hence. Can the Kuomintang, the people's party, face with equanimity the prospect of riots and street fighting by great crowds of starving work people in Canton?

Dr. C. C. Wu is a subscriber to this paper and we presume obtains from it some idea of the attitude of the Colonial Government with whom, as he will have seen, every British resident, without exception, is loyally co-operating. We would ask him, in the interests of his own countrymen, to state his policy fearlessly and frankly. What goal is he endeavouring to reach? As a man of affairs he cannot seriously think that any good will be achieved by forcing men at the point of the bayonet "to sympathise with the students in the North." Whatever his opinions may be regarding the firing on Shamen he surely does not imagine that any settlement will be hastened by depriving his own nationals of food. We would commend to him a paragraph from the Open Letter to the Public written by DAVID Z. T. YEE, General Secretary of the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A. for China, and published in our issue yesterday. Mr. Yee wrote:

"We are equally certain that on the part of the Chinese no satisfactory settlement can be brought about by prolonging the general strike: by continuing the agitation and holding of many more mass meetings in Shanghai and other places in China; by formulating any number of demands, by sending more telegrams and cablegrams; by issuing more patriotic statements; by committing more 'patriotic suicides'; or by resorting to mere non-violence and non-co-operation."

Dr. Wu has spoken a good deal about order and peaceful government on previous occasions when in Hongkong. We should be glad to hear his views now he is in power.

The return of notifiable diseases in the Colony for the 24 hours ended on July 2nd shows 1 Chinese case of cerebro-spinal fever.

It is announced that owing to the prevailing conditions the customary Fourth of July reception at the United States Consulate-General will not take place.

Mr. Edwardes, the Customs Commissioner, who was wounded in the fighting at Canton, left Hongkong for England on the *Kiang Maru* yesterday.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday a Chinese was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and ten strokes of the birch for having snatched a gold hair-pin from a Chinese lady.

Three men, one armed with a revolver, entered the second floor of No. 329, Queen's Road Central yesterday morning and after intimidating the three or four occupants, decamped with money and jewellery valued at about \$200.

Col. Hayley Bell, D.S.O., Commissioner of Customs for Kowloon District, has been appointed Commissioner at Canton. Mr. Norman Shaw will take his place as Acting Commissioner of Customs *ad interim* Kowloon District.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. R. A. D. Forrest, a Chinese pleaded guilty to having obtained \$50 by a false chop from the Netherlands India Commercial Bank, and attempting to obtain a further sum of \$340 in the same way. Defendant was arrested on the second occasion when the Bank became suspicious and called in the police. Defendant pleaded that he needed the money to send to his mother. Sentences of six and three months' respectively, were imposed.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

## [THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

## DOSSERS' TRIAL COMMENCED.

## COUNSELLOR'S THREE OBJECTIONS.

SHANGHAI, July 3rd.  
In the Mixed Court before the Chinese Magistrate and the British Assessor, Mr. Fischer, Counsel for Mr. and Mrs. Dossier, applied for at least a fortnight's remand on the grounds that the first charge (of making preparations to commit a hostile action against certain Foreign States) was incomplete and did not specify the countries; likewise the second and third charges were incomplete because no dates were mentioned. [The second and third charges were of possessing literature likely to cause a breach of the peace and menacing the order of the Foreign Settlement.]

The Court replied that the Shanghai Municipal Police was an international body whose duty was to protect all nations. Therefore the objections would be overruled.

Mr. Fischer then challenged the Court's jurisdiction, pointing out that since the Revolution the Consular Body had appointed the Chinese Mixed Court Magistrate and entirely controlled the Mixed Court, consequently the Chinese Government did not recognise the Mixed Court as a Chinese Court; while by the Sino-Russian agreement of October, 1924, Soviet citizens in China must be tried by the Chinese Court, therefore the Mixed Court had no jurisdiction over the Dossers.

The Court again overruled Mr. Fischer's objection. The British Assessor stated that he had the most definite instructions from the Consular body with regard to hearing all Russian cases, criminal and civil.

Mr. Fischer's third plea was that he had not received all relevant documents from the police. The Court replied that the documents which he had not received would not be admitted for hearing to-day.

Inspector Yerke gave evidence of arrest, and described the documents found in the luggage of the accused, also a telegram which Dossier handed to the Captain of the steamship *Manila*, informing the Soviet Consul at Shanghai that he was detained in Hongkong to be forcibly deported to Shanghai, and adding an urgent request that Peking should be informed. The Captain refused to wireless this message.

## AMERICA'S DAY.

To-day is America's great day, the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. This year, however, owing to the prevailing strike, the official "At Home" at the U.S. Consulate-General will not be held as in previous years, but the day will be celebrated in a quiet manner.

Provided the U.S. destroyer *Simpson* returns to Hongkong by this morning, the baseball game arranged between the Hongkong Baseball Club and a team from the *Simpson* will take place at 4 p.m. at Happy Valley. If the vessel does not reach port in time a match will be fixed between other local Americans and the Club.

Despite the strike, the Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels have arranged a special dinner in the Grill Room tonight. The menu to be provided is as under:

Coupe Washington;  
Clam Broth;  
Canadian Halibut, Sauce Mouseline;  
Noisette of Lamb Chateaufort;  
Roast Turkey, Cranberry Sauce;  
Mashed Potatoes;  
Mashed Pumpkin;  
Iced Asparagus, Mayonnaise Sauce;  
Strawberry Ice Cream;  
Dessert; Coffee.

## TIENTSIN WEDDING.

## JULYAN-SHEWEN.

A pretty wedding, followed by High Mass, was solemnized at St. Louis Church, French Concession, Tientsin, on Saturday, June 27th. The parties were Mr. Patrick T. F. Julian, formerly of Hongkong, and now advertising manager of the *North China Star*, Tientsin, and Miss Marie Therese Shewden, Tientsin. The Rev. Fr. Molinary officiated. Messrs. F. J. Murray and C. M. Franco performed the duties of groomsmen, Messrs. Vincent Murray and Albert Franco page boys, and Messrs. J. M. Murray and F. J. Elms acted as ushers. A large gathering of friends of the parties and the bridegroom's business colleagues were present.

Afterwards the civil ceremony was performed at the British Consulate General by Mr. W. P. Ker, C.M.G., H.B.M. Consul-General. The witnesses at this ceremony were Mr. J. P. de Chang, Secretary of the Portuguese Legation, Peking, and Dr. Charles J. Fox, President of the North China Star.



## CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

"COME ON, STEVE."

## JOCKEY ENTERS MACHINE IN AIR RACE.

LONDON, July 3rd.

Fourteen aeroplanes left Croydon at 6 a.m. today for a two-day race for the King's Cup, two circuits of the following course:—Harrowgate, Newcastle, Renfrew, Blackpool, Bristol, and Croydon, a total distance of 1,000 miles.

A thick fog in places interfered with the early stages of the race. Three aeroplanes had to land, namely those of the Master of Sorpall, Mr. Allan Cobham, and Mr. H. H. Perry, but they resumed the race later.

Major Balman descended in a field at Luton with a damaged machine, and retired.

The competitors include Capt. C. D. Barnard, on a De Havilland machine, entered by Steve Donoghue, the jockey, which had "Come on, Steve" painted on the side in large white letters, and the Australian aviator Berthukler on an Avro.

## FRENCH FINANCE BILL.

PARIS, July 3rd.

The Chamber passed by 419 votes to 31, the Finance Bill, balancing the 1925 Budget by 33,163,200,000 francs Expenditure and 33,173,200,000 francs Receipts.—*Reuter's.*

## TWO MINOR REVERSES.

M. Chailaux suffered two minor reverses in the debate, first when the Chamber rejected a tax on the turnover on foodstuffs from one retailer to another, recommending the substitution of a tax on sugar, cocoa, coffee, tea, rice, coal, and meat; and secondly when it fixed the cost of foreigners' identity tickets at 200 francs compared with 14 at present.

The debate lasted all night and was sometimes heated, notably during a discussion of the cabinet's proposal that the Government should share the gross receipts of certain financial corporations, which was adopted.

## RUSSO-POLISH FRONTIER.

## CONFLICTING VERSIONS OF REPORTED CLASH.

LONDON, July 3rd.

Moscow and Warsaw give conflicting versions of a fight between Russian and Polish frontier guards on June 28th, each accusing the other of invading their respective territories.

Warsaw declares that thirty Russians were disarmed and interned, and Moscow asserts that the Polish post burned down the Soviet frontier post.

## TROUBLE IN TANGIER.

LONDON, July 3rd.

A strike has been declared at Tangier in protest against the financial provisions.

The new régime is generally observed, except by the French, who by keeping the shops open, have incurred the hostility of the strikers, who smashed windows, provoking a serious riot. There were several casualties before French troops re-established quiet.

## REPARATIONS CURRENCIES.

LONDON, July 3rd.

Reparations currencies sharply improved this morning. The French franc was quoted at 102½, Belgian francs 103½, and lire 137.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## ERUPTION IN COLOMBIA.

## VOLCANO BELIEVED TO HAVE DESTROYED TOWN.

BOGOTA (Colombia), July 2nd.—Mount Galera burst into eruption on July 1st, great flames issuing from the crater, with rocks and ash covering the surrounding country. It is feared that the town of La Florida, Sonaca is destroyed.

## ELECTIONS IN HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, July 2nd.

An unofficial summary of the result of the general election shows that the Right parties of the present Government Coalition, with at least 54 seats, have a majority.

## FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

PARIS, July 2nd.

The Senate by 290 votes to 0, passed a vote of confidence in the Government on the Moroccan question.

## TENNIS AT WIMBLEDON.

## FINE MATCH BETWEEN BOROTRA AND COCHET.

LONDON, July 2nd.

Today was the "Men's Semi-final Day" at Wimbledon, but the event failed to attract such a huge crowd as yesterday. Women were again in the majority, making the centre court arena a kaleidoscope of colour.

## MRS'S SINGLES.

In the semi-final of the men's singles championship, Borotra beat Cochet by 5/7, 8/6, 6/4, 6/1; whilst Lacoste defeated Anderson by 6/4, 7/5, 6/1.

In his match with Cochet, Borotra was most unsteady at the start, underhitting repeatedly. When the first set stood at 3/5, Cochet broke through the champion's service and went on to win his own service game and the set. In the second set there was brilliant tennis. Borotra served magnificently and both players just skinned the net with fast drives. Cochet playing passing shots superbly with his backhand and often beating the champion. In the third set the champion was always attacking, going up to the net at every opportunity. Cochet, playing on the baseline, was unable to pass his ubiquitous compatriot and finally tired badly.

In the match between Lacoste and Anderson, the British Empire's last hope in the men's singles went down in three straight sets through the tragic failure of his mighty forehand drive. On the contrary, he was infallible with his backhand, and his only chances of victory were when he was leading by 30-love at 1/4 in the first set and when the games stood at 5-1 in the second set. Lacoste was speedier than Anderson and drove with superb judgment, often hitting the backline. He played a superhuman game in the final set. Both players served magnificently, though Lacoste had the advantage. It was a baseline duel throughout.

## MEN'S DOUBLES.

Playing in the fourth round of the men's doubles championship, Casey and Hennessey, the Americans, beat the British players, Crawford and Fisher, 6/4, 4/6, 6/0, 6/1. They now enter the semi-final. The Americans were hardly warmed up, defeating their opponents in the easiest possible manner. Casey has a terrific service and Hennessey was most nimble at the net. The British were helpless and in the third and fourth sets were tired out. Both were comparatively feeble servers.

## MIXED DOUBLES.

In the fourth round of the mixed doubles, De Morpurgo and Miss Ryan defeated Berger and Miss Reid Thomas, 6/4, 6/3. They now enter the semi-final. In the semi-final of the same competition, Jean Borotra and Mlle. Lenglen beat Mr. and Mrs. Lycett by 6/4, 3/7, 6/3.

## LADIES' DOUBLES.

In the semi-final of the ladies' doubles, Mrs. Bridget Chambers and Miss Harvey beat Mrs. Lambert Chambers and Miss Harvey by 6/1, 2/6, 6/4.

## COUNTY CRICKET.

## BIG SCORE BY YORKSHIRE.

LONDON, July 2nd.

Playing at Cardiff, Sussex defeated Glamorgan by an innings and 108 runs. Glamorgan batted first and made only 82. Tate taking seven wickets for 44 runs. Sussex then went in and made 274 for nine wickets (declared). Holmes 72, and A. H. Gilligan 57, not out. Glamorgan's second innings produced a total of 84. Tate was again deadly with the ball, taking six wickets for 42 runs.

Playing at Leyton, Essex defeated Somerset by an innings and 92 runs. Essex batted first and made 422. Russell scoring 150, Perrin 92, O'Connor 57, and Morris 53. Somerset's first innings closed for 212 and they followed on, to be again dismissed for 129. Hipkin was the most successful bowler, taking five wickets for 32 runs.

Playing at Leeds, Yorkshire defeated Derbyshire by an innings and 159 runs. Yorkshire batted first and ran up the big score of 423 for eight wickets (declared). Rhodes scoring 157 and Klinger 57. Derby were all out for 125, of which Jackson scored 50. Klinger took four wickets for 32 runs. Derby followed on, and made 136, Macaulay taking four wickets for 49 runs and Klinger two wickets for five runs.

## INDIAN BANK RATE.

BOMBAY, July 2nd.

The Imperial Bank of India has reduced its discount rate to four per cent.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## U.S. AND NICARAGUA.

WASHINGTON, July 2nd.

The Government of the United States is in August withdrawing its marines from Nicaragua, where detachments have been serving as guards at the American Legation for the past thirteen years.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE UNREST IN CHINA.

## BRITISH GOVERNMENT WATCHING RUSSIA.

LONDON, July 2nd.

Lord Birkenhead, in a speech at Loughborough on June 27th, said the time had undoubtedly come when we must ask ourselves whether we are helpless when we find ourselves face to face with a country diplomatically represented in our midst, but which, by restless subterranean activity throughout the world, was seeking the destruction of the British Empire.

M. Chicherin, interviewed by Reuter's Moscow correspondent, said Lord Birkenhead was apparently aiming at breaking off diplomatic relations with Russia and the pretext for severing relations is the outbreak in China.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day, said Lord Birkenhead's Loughborough speech was made with a full sense of his obligations and of Cabinet responsibility. The Government were watching the situation and would from time to time take the steps necessary to protect British interests.

Further pressed, Mr. Chamberlain referred to his answer to Capt. Fairfax on June 24th and said he then deliberately refrained from mentioning the particular nation, but if the questioner insisted, he would say he meant Soviet influence in China.

[Mr. Chamberlain's actual words in the previous answer alluded to were that he had evidence that the disturbances in China were fomented by agents of another Government.]

## CHANG AND THE BANKS.

LONDON, July 2nd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Johnston asked Mr. Chamberlain to give the text of the proposed bye-laws in force at Shanghai against which distinguished Chinese in Peking had protested to the Powers, and whether he was prepared to agree to the appointment of a mixed tribunal to enquire into the recent shootings in Shanghai.

Mr. Chamberlain said no official report had yet been received concerning the first query and he had not had time to consider the reports just received bearing on the second part of the question.

Mr. Johnston drew attention to a statement by the *Far Eastern Review* in 1922 that Chang Tiao Lin had received financial support from the Japanese Bank of Chosen, the French Banque Industrielle de Chine in Mukden, and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Harbin.

Mr. Chamberlain said he had no information confirming any part of the question, but had definite information that it was unfounded in the case of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

## NEW PORTUGUESE MINISTER.

LISBON, July 2nd.

Senhor Antonio Bianchi, the new Minister to China, has been instructed to leave for Peking immediately.

## GREAT NEWSPAPER'S VIEW.

LONDON, July 2nd.

Commenting on the Washington state report regarding the early consideration of extraterritorial rights in China, the *Daily Telegraph* diplomatic correspondent gathers that Peking has been clearly informed that not until the anti-foreign movement has subsided and the Shanghai and other incidents satisfactorily settled can wider issues, like territorial rights, be discussed. The correspondent congratulates the British Government on its firm attitude, which should reassure our anxious threatened Colonies in China and which accords with the requirements of British security and prestige throughout the Orient. He says it is a fitting reply to the Chinese Foreign Minister's recently to the programme and points out that Dr. Wang's argument is couched in a more moderate tone and is certainly very eloquent, but, unfortunately, it ignores the anarchy ruling in China, the helplessness of the administration and the acts of murder and vandalism. He concludes by hoping that Mr. Chamberlain's standpoint will be upheld against any suggestions, by Powers having less at stake than Great Britain, for untimely concessions towards Peking as long as the Chinese authorities allow the present disorders to continue unchecked.

## SOVIETS' "LABOUR DUPES."

LONDON, July 3rd.

Commenting on Chicherin's attack on Lord Birkenhead, a leading article in the *Daily News* remarks that it does not know the value of Chicherin's denials regarding the Communist intervention in China. The main difficulty in the controversy about the question of propaganda is doubt as to how far the Soviets can control it even if they wished to do so.

A *Times* leader says that the causes, the extent, and the true character of the movement in China may be broadly ascribed to the contacts of the civilisations of East and West, which the progress of the world has rendered inevitable. A limited but influential class of Chinese, educated on Western lines have become acutely sensible to its existence. Upon this sensibility Bolshevism is playing with its accustomed dexterity. As the British Empire is admittedly the first principal bulwark of historic civilisation against the onslaught of world revolution, it is essential to the survival of Bolshevism that Muscovite politicians should direct the movement in China more particularly against the British, while assuring their Labour dupes in England that the Chinese agitators are revolting against Foreign Imperialism and Foreign Capitalism.

The *Times* says that though the industrial conditions in China are shocking, the real difficulty is the lack of a Government in China able or perhaps very anxious to enforce reforms in Chinese mills.

## COMPRADORE HELD UP.

NANKING, July 3rd.

Students yesterday held up the Compradore of the International Export Company of Kiangsu because they understood that the Company's coolies, who were on strike, were willing to resume work unconditionally.

The Chinese Commissioner of Police took charge of the Compradore and detained him at Police Headquarters. Subsequently six unarmed British members of the Company's staff went to the station with a view to securing his release. While they were present a hundred coolies invaded the police compound and forcibly released the Compradore. The Police Secretary and a dozen Chinese Merchants Volunteers were slightly injured.

## COTTON EXCHANGE.

SHANGHAI, July 3rd.

The Chinese Cotton Exchange has closed independently pending the settlement of the Shanghai affair.

## NEW ARMY TANKS SCRAPPED.

## MATERIAL WORTH £257,000 FOR SALE.

Details of an abandoned programme of tank construction which is feared, will result in a heavy financial loss, are given in the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General on the Army Accounts for the year ended March 31st, 1924 (Stationery Office, 4s.).

The War Office took over tank design and experiment from the Ministry of Munitions in 1919, and on the strength of certain trials of a new type of tank, originated in France before the Armistice and regarded as superseding all existing designs, desired to order 75 of them.

The Treasury refused to sanction the proposal, which was estimated to cost £1,000,000, but afterwards withdrew their objection.

Orders were placed for 20 tanks and 60 engines, later increased by 60 additional engines and parts for 42 more tanks.

The first machine was produced by the Ordnance Factories in 1921, and after trials it was decided to build only 10 machines.

As the result of later tests and outside expert advice, work was suspended in February, 1922.

## USELESS MACHINES.

Finally, the machines were pronounced useless for war or training purposes, and it was decided to abandon the scheme and dispose of the materials, which had cost about £257,000. The Comptroller adds that he fears the proceeds of the disposal will not amount to very much.

The Comptroller also states that at one point he noticed that coal for War Department vessels was being bought from a contractor, although supplies from Admiralty stocks were available.

The Army had also been purchasing oxygen gas from contractors, although it is manufactured in several of the Navy yards. In future the War Department vessels are to draw their coal from Navy sources when available and the oxygen question is under consideration.

## HOSPITAL ANOMALIES.

Dealing with military hospitals, the Comptroller says: "I found that one had a staff averaging one for each patient over the year; a second, with a larger number of equipped beds and more occupied-bed-days, had a staff less than half as large as the first."

The War Office explained that the two hospitals were not comparable, owing to the different kinds of cases treated, while at the second hospital the cost per occupied-bed-day was very low in comparison with the average cost per occupied-bed-day in all military hospitals.

## CHINA CHALLENGE CUP.

## THE STORY OF ITS ORIGIN.

Mr. C. D. Kerr (late Hongkong Volunteers) contributed a very interesting account of the origin of the China Cup to the May issue of the *National Rifle Association Journal*. He tells us the Association trophy, valued at 300 guineas, was presented by the Volunteers in China to the Volunteers of Great Britain in 1903. This year may fairly be called its Jubilee, though interrupted, like everything else was, during the war. It is one of the earliest presentations made by any Volunteer Corps outside the United Kingdom. Mr. Kerr proceeds:—

In the early 'sixties, volunteering was the order of the day in England and Scotland, and the movement was not confined to the Mother Country, though the volunteer of those days was a very different soldier to what he is now: every regiment chose its own uniform, and some were quite fantastic and unpractical compared with the present day, when khaki has replaced the red, blue, and green tunics. The British Communities in China were not behind the home movement in forming small bodies of volunteers, Hongkong and Shanghai having the larger corps, with one or two smaller contingents from Hankow and Canton. The Hongkong volunteers were artillery, armed with four light field guns, but at the time I arrived in the colony an additional company of infantry was in course of formation, and I joined up. Having been a private in 1860 in the first School Corps which started volunteering, viz., the Eton College Volunteers, I had a good knowledge of my drill, and soon became a non-commissioned officer, and was also appointed an extra A.D.C. to Sir Hercules Robinson, the Governor of the Colony, and in addition I was made the Honorary Secretary of the whole Corps. Our Commandant was Major Frederick Brine, R.E., who was a most enthusiastic officer, and gave up much time to increase the efficiency of the newly-formed volunteers. He was somewhat eccentric in character, and an anecdote was always told of him that one of his brother officers made a bet that Brine could not make a speech without mentioning the words "Hongkong Volunteers" twenty times or more in as many minutes, and won his bet.

## SUGGESTION OF A CUP.

Major Brine was the originator of the China Cup, and communicated the idea to Shanghai, where it was warmly received. At that time the Northern Corps was commanded by Mr. Robert Antrobus, a most popular gentleman, and to whose public spirit Shanghai owes much of its present prosperity. Amongst other things, he was the founder of the Shanghai Recreation Fund, which acquired for the benefit of all interested in sports the present cricket ground and racecourse, situated at that time practically in the country and a mile from the river frontage and business houses. The ground in the interior of the racecourse was vested in the hands of trustees for the benefit of the community, and cost only £15,000, its present nominal value being several million taels, the income of the fund being used for assisting various clubs and sports generally.

Mr. Antrobus was ably backed up by Messrs. John Markham, H.B.M. Consul, Edward Webb, Henry Dent, Frank Green, and others of the officers and men. A substantial sum was sent down to Hongkong, where a similar amount had been collected from the volunteers there, the total being about £3,000 (the dollar of those days being double or more its present value). A committee was then formed, of which I was the honorary secretary, and designs were called for from the principal silversmiths for a cup to weigh 2,000 ounces of silver at least. Such an order was so uncommon that at first they could not understand it. Out of several designs the choice fell on Lee-Ching's, and in due course the present trophy was delivered. It shows the usual Chinese dragons and lions, and stands about four feet high.

## THE MAKER OF THE CUP.

I was recently informed by the Chairman of the National Rifle Association, Lord Chylesmore, as well as by Major Etches, the secretary, "that it was always understood by the members of the N.R.A. that Lee-Ching lost his head by command of the Emperor of China, owing to some *Lee-Ching* in connection with the number of dragons tails (*tee*) on the cup."

*Some were a bit trivialists.* Some was must have started this legend. To begin with, no Emperor or Mandarin could have touched Lee-Ching, or any other native domiciled in a British Colony. He was certainly alive for very many years after to my own knowledge, though probably not now, as he would have been ninety years old by this time. The so-called "tails" are evidently a mistake for the five claws on the dragons' feet. Had Lee-Ching lived during the reign of Yung-Ching, 1723-1735, he certainly would have lost his head if he could have been caught. That Emperor took a great personal interest in the Imperial Factories at King-ta-Chin, on the Poyang Lake, not far from Kinkiang, on the River Yangtze.

The cup was shipped to England to the National Rifle Association, who had previously been duly advised of its advent. The Annual Report in 1895 mentions:—

"The Council would, on the part of the Volunteers of Great Britain, express to the Volunteers of China their grateful sense of the liberal public spirit that prompted this splendid gift. In order to do honour to the cup it has been made the Volunteer County Challenge Prize, and will be annually competed for by ten selected Volunteers from each county. When won, it will be handed over to the 'Lord-Lieutenant' of the winning county to be kept by him until the next annual competition. This year the winning 'ten' came from the County of Somerset. The cup is being executed by Lee-Ching at Hongkong, and will, it is hoped, be ready by the next Wimbledon meeting."

When the cup arrived, to the dismay of the recipients, and later to the annoyance of the donors, the Customs claimed an import duty of 14.5d. per ounce on imported silver. As there were no funds to pay this sum of £158, it was reported to the authorities that as the trophy was not for sale or private use it might be excused the duty, which, after some vexatious delay and a little official interest had been brought to bear, it was released, duty free.

## A PERSONAL INCIDENT.

Now comes a curious personal incident. Thirty years later I happened to be in London temporarily, and met a friend, who was in the London Rifle Brigade, and he said to me: "The Company of which I am Captain have just won the China Challenge Cup. A large dinner has been arranged in order to commemorate the occasion, and I shall be in the chair. Would you care to come as my guest?" I accepted, of course, but I knew nothing about the cup, about which I knew so much. During dinner I said to him: "Would you like to hear the history of that cup?" "Yes," he said, "but what do you know about it?" I then told him that I had been on the committee which gave the order for it and had collected the money thirty years before. I also added that, curiously enough, the uniform of the Infantry Company of the Hongkong Volunteers was identical to the London Rifle Brigade, which in those days was dark green with black facings and a black shako, surmounted by a plume of scarlet feathers, which may be regarded nowadays as unsuitable to be worn in action, as the bearings of the Guards in the Battles of Alma and Inkerman. I then produced out of my pocket a photo of myself in the uniform of the Hongkong Volunteers to show I was not an impostor. My host was considerably astonished at having by the merest chance invited a guest who could tell him so much about the cup, etc., but to my great dismay he said: "Now you must just stand up and tell all the fellows who you have told me." I could, of course, not refuse, and made the best impromptu speech I could muster.

## THE SHANGHAI CORPS.

I regret to add that the (original) Hongkong Volunteer Corps was disbanded in 1868, when the Garrison in the Colony was increased from home, and they were no longer required. The Shanghai Corps continued to flourish, but became more and more a cosmopolitan force of several nationalities. I joined it in due course for some years, during one of which we were called out to assist the defence of the Settlements during the Boxer trouble of 1900, when we mustered 1,000 strong. The men all received the China medal, and mine is one of the few mementoes of my volunteering days, and of the many good fellows whom I knew.

The recent civil wars in China have proved the value of the Shanghai Volunteers, who now comprise some 1,500 men, well armed and supplied. They were twice mobilised during the winter of 1924-5 for the protection of the Settlements, which were menaced by the two opposing Chinese armies.

Of the donors of the cup, I am afraid I am the sole survivor of the Hongkong Volunteers, though I know two or three of the Shanghai Volunteers Corps are still alive. In addition to the above souvenir, I possess another, which I equally value. It is the silver medal of the National Rifle Association, which was sent out to be shot for by the Hongkong Volunteers, and which bears on the rim the following inscription:—

"Sergeant C. D. Kerr, Hongkong Volunteers, December 20th, 1865."

In the letterpress a portrait is given of Capt. Linstead in the uniform of the Hongkong Volunteers of 1865, and of Lieut. Henderson and Gunner C. D. Kerr in the Hongkong Volunteer Artillery, 1888. They show the bearded and whiskered soldier of that day.

## SHUFFLING.

[BY A. E. MANNING FOSTER.]

Can you shuffle? Not one player in ten shuffles effectively. To test yourself observe the order of certain cards before and after your shuffle. Unless you are really good at the business you will be surprised to see how few of them you have displaced. It generally happens that at the end of a hand the cards are picked up trick by trick. A perfunctory shuffle is made and most of the cards remain in the order in which they were played during the last hand. A player with a good memory can frequently "place" the cards in these circumstances.

Someone has suggested that it is in consequence of shuffling that one gets the same old stereotyped hands which contain an average number of cards of each suit. He suggests that after each hand the cards should be dealt out in seven packets, then collected and dealt in ordinary fashion. This, he states, results in interesting and abnormal hands. But this method, of course, is contrary to Law 23.

It is quite in order at the beginning of the rubber with new cards to deal them into packets to shuffle them. But afterwards the only recognised method is to place the pack in the left hand and with the right manipulate them so as to alter their order.

Some players have the habit of "squeezing" the cards, holding half of the pack face downwards on the table with the left hand and with the right interposing cards from the other half of the pack. This method often bends the cards and is not to be recommended. Shuffling machines can be obtained, but they are a nuisance at the table and are certainly not recognised by the laws.

It is worth while to learn to shuffle properly. It only requires a little trouble and practice. In shuffling, the faces of the cards should not be visible to the shuffler nor to the other players at the table.

Dummy should not shuffle the cards during the play of the hand. It is distracting to the other players and forbidden by Law 24.



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## THE TRADE RETURNS. SIX MILLION DEFICIT IN A MONTH.

The Board of Trade Returns, as we familiarly call them, are going from bad to worse, writes Sir Leo Chiozza Money in the Daily Chronicle, a well-known organ of the Liberal Party. Those of March puzzled the commentators, some of whom declared that they were "up," while others were equally confident that they were "down," the truth being that they were exceedingly unsatisfactory.

As for the April returns, the truth is only too plain. Our exports of British produce and manufactures fell by nearly £10,000,000 as compared with those of the previous month.

True, there were two working days less than in March, but that is small consolation at a time when we need a great increase in our external trade to satisfy the ever-growing demand for a better "standard of life," to use a very challengeable expression.

It is only when drunkenness becomes rare that drunkenness appeals to us as a social crime. When I was a boy we hardly took notice of a drunken man. To-day we are shocked by what has become a rare sight. Thus, also, it is with poverty.

NATION ONCE SUPREME.  
The very mitigations of poverty which have been happily accomplished in the last 20 years, by a succession of splendid legislative achievements, make poverty the more repugnant to us; they actually increase instead of diminishing the demand for more wealth. The war and the lavish spending that went with it, when little boys could demand and obtain a better wage than men had recently obtained, helped to create a false conception of abounding prosperity.

Hard upon illusion has followed the unfortunate position in which we find ourselves—that of a nation, once supreme in commerce, now struggling to maintain what is actually a diminished volume of output and export.

BRITISH ACCOUNT WITH THE WORLD  
(IN MILLIONS OF £).

	Jan. to April, 1925	April, 1925
Imports of Goods	410.4	452.3
Exports (a) British Goods	60.9	289.6
(b) Re-exports of Imported Goods	12.4	52.3
Excess of Imports of Goods	37.1	140.4
Deduct Excess of Gold Exports	0.4	4.9
Net Excess of Visible Imports	36.7	135.5
Maximum Estimate of "Invisible Exports"	30.0	121.6
Excess of Imports	6.7	14.5

I wrote seriously of these things on April 3rd last. Some six weeks have elapsed, and the publication of the April trade returns brings us face to face with further decline.

Last month we failed to pay for our imports by exporting. I direct attention to the very plain summary of the matter which accompanies this writing. We see that in April our exports of goods, together with our exports of gold, failed to pay for our imports by £36,700,000.

Against this serious deficiency our invisible exports (i.e., shipping services, interest-receivable, foreign financial business, commissions, &c.) ranked, at the most liberal estimate, for about £1,000,000 a day.

There was, therefore, a deficit for the month of about £36,700,000.

I also give the figures for the four months, January, February, March, April. They exhibit a deficit of £14,500,000.

This is a situation which cannot possibly continue. It can go on for a time, for we have a great deal invested abroad and huge credits to draw upon.

Sooner or later, however, failing more exports, we shall have to reduce our imports by cutting down the stream of commodities, which is already not big enough to give satisfaction to our people. Everywhere more is demanded, even while the springs of wealth fail.

WORK UNPOPULAR.

The position would be ludicrous if it were not so terribly serious. My old friends the postal workers, I see, talk of practising the particular form of "can'ty known as 'work to rule.'" (i.e., holding up the service by working to the letter of the letter) unless they get more pay. But where is the more pay to come from when already postal charges are so high that they are a severe tax upon business?

Not only postal servants, but every class of the community, asks for more out of less. And everywhere work is unpopular. Or suppose we turn from the external trade accounts to the basis of our work—Coal.

The grave record has just been published that in the week ended May 2nd the coal mines of Great Britain, with 1,103,600 wage earners, produced only 4,948,100 tons of coal, as compared with the 5,684,700 tons produced by 1,107,800 wage earners in the corresponding week last year.

A fall of 736,600 tons! A fall at the rate of 58,000,000 tons per annum! This is the most serious fact of all, for, just as coal made us, so a fall in coal may unmake us.

FALL IN COAL EXPORTS.

I direct attention to the following astounding figures:—  
April, 1923.....£3,914,743  
April, 1924.....6,326,197  
April, 1925.....4,541,333

As I look at this astonishing record, I am reminded of what Sir Henry Wilson said to me at that grave crisis in the war when it seemed that nothing could stop the German advance.

(Continued on next Column)



Mother!

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## A WAR REMINISCENCE.

We were talking of the position at Albert, where the German wave spent itself. The issue was still in the balance, and Sir Henry Wilson, speaking of the terrible position which would arise if we lost a few miles more, said with that deceptive air of levity he sometimes assumed, "We cannot allow that!"

So one feels about this trade crisis. The record seems too bad to be believed.

We must not allow ourselves to believe that we have lost the power to resist defeat.

But how different the conditions of this trade crisis from those that obtained in the war crisis of the spring of 1918.

Then we were all working together, and men with the brains to make plans could depend upon faithful following and good will. Now we have to face conditions of peace in which men take pride in thwarting each other and count dialectical triumphs as great gains.

A great trade is in peril; what matter, if a successful joke can end a discussion? It is so easy to joke at a funeral.

## AN INDUSTRIAL TRUCE.

Yet still we must endeavour to make friends for peace, good will and industrial organisation, for in these things alone can the present discontent find remedy.

There must be an industrial truce. There must be a concentration by employers and employed upon the cheapening of production, through economy both of capital and of labour.

There must be a better organisation of the primary industries, in which the trade unions must help by getting rid of the childish belief that economy of labour means lower wages, when, as has been abundantly proved in America, it must lead to higher wages.

And surely the Chancellor of the Exchequer must seriously consider whether this is a time in which to impose special burdens upon industry.

There is not only the incredible artificial silk tax, but the fact that those who employ the largest numbers of workpeople are to be singled out for punitive taxation.

## UNFAIR TAXATION.

If I earn £2,000 a year by wholesale dealing, or as a barrister, I employ few people, and avoid much contribution to widows' pensions.

If I am a manufacturer, earning the same income, but necessarily employing many people, I am made a special contributor to widows' pensions.

That is unfair, and its unfairness punishes not only the manufacturer, but the nation, which depends so much upon the work of manufacturers.

A very grave responsibility rests upon us all at this time. A serious turning-point has been reached in British industry. The world is not exactly waiting for us to recover ourselves, and we are under tribute to the greatest manufacturing country in the world.

The conditions under which manufacturers work have become so onerous that it requires great courage, as well as great enterprise, to make a man proceed at all.

The least the Government can do is to encourage those who have, in any case, a sufficiently difficult task before them.

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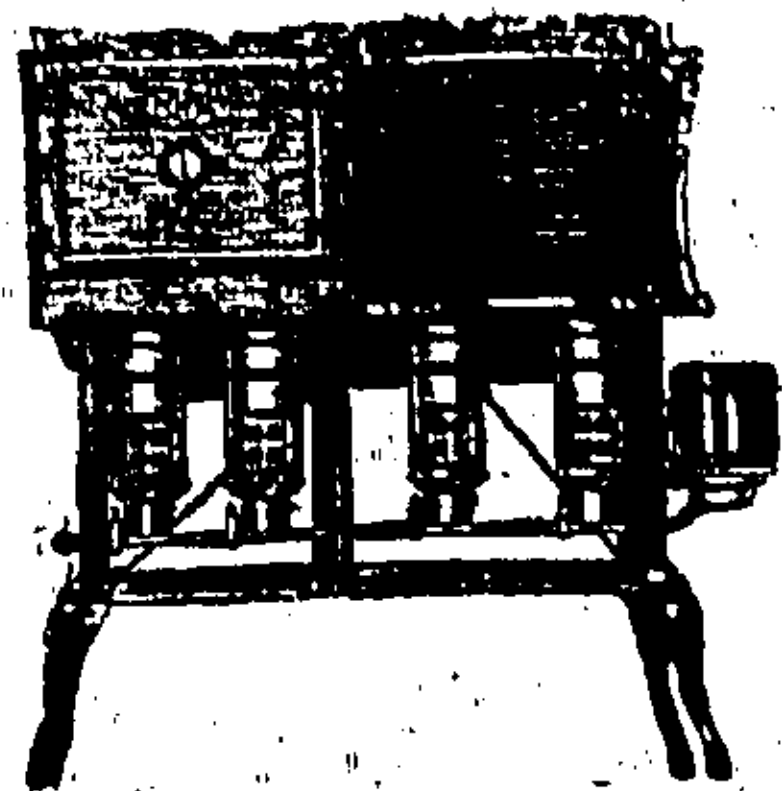
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## AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY. ABOUT THE LENS.

Many misconceptions about lenses are current among amateur photographers, and much unsatisfactory and even bad work can be traced to ignorance of what the "eye" of the camera can and cannot do.

A very common mistake is to suppose that good work cannot be done without an expensive lens. Granted that a fully corrected anastigmat is the best all-round lens to buy, yet there is a lot of work that an RR lens or even a "single" lens will do just as well. Indeed, the "single" lens is even superior to the highly corrected lens in some cases.

### POINTS TO REMEMBER

The proper thing to do is to discover the limitations of the lens in use and work within those limits. For instance, the "single" lens, which generally has a maximum aperture of  $f/11$ , cannot be used for making "snaps" of objects in rapid motion, because it would not admit sufficient light to give a properly exposed negative. High speed subjects are the province of the large aperture anastigmat, and are best left alone by the photographer using a "single" lens, except under exceptional conditions of light such as occur at sea when the sun is shining.

The real field for the amateur who uses a "single" lens is landscape, and if she specialises in that she will have no reason to envy the possessor of an anastigmat lens. Some of the finest landscape pictures ever made with a camera have been taken with single uncorrected lenses.

Another error, which persists among amateurs is that lenses by certain makers have greater depth of focus than others. Depth of focus, or more correctly, depth of field, depends on the actual diameter of the stop in use. For instance, any two lenses with, say, a stop the diameter of which measures half an inch will have the same depth of field, irrespective of the maker.

### CAREFUL TREATMENT NEEDED.

Finally, a lens of any kind requires careful treatment. It should not be cleaned more often than necessary. Rather, care should be taken to keep it clean. If it is dusty the dust should be blown off, or shaken off. To rub a lens with dust on its surface is to run the risk of impairing the fine polish. Should the lens be greasy, it must be gently wiped with a soft silk handkerchief which has been moistened with pure alcohol. These remarks apply to all types of lenses, and particularly to anastigmat lenses, which are made of very soft glass.

## A MOST AMUSING PERSON.

[BY WILLIAM POLLOCK.]

It is queer how certain perfectly nonsensical things stick in your mind. One evening, well over twenty years ago, I happened to go to the Gaiety Theatre and hear someone say to Mr. George Grossmith—Mr. George Grossmith, isn't it, as he then was: "Is your mother entertaining this season?"

"Not very," he replied, a trifle bored. "Sheer foolery, of course, but there it was, and there it sticks in my mind—characteristic of the most amusing person who uttered it."

For Mr. Grossmith is the champion polite society footler of the English stage: as the Honourable This or Lord That of musical comedy he stands—rather indolently to be sure, for standing is plain—rather a boring business with him—alone in the theatrical peevage. He says "My dear old chap" as agreeably as Charles Hawtrey used to meander on and tell a pack of delightful lies.

There ought to be scores of George Grossmiths, but of course, there is only one. It looks the easiest thing in the world to wander about the stage and do what he does, and goodness knows how many bright young men desirous of a pleasant life have tried to copy him. That they have not succeeded is because, generally speaking, the simpler anything looks the more difficult it really is. It is not so much what Mr. Grossmith does in the matter of singing and dancing, but the way he does it that gives him so individual a position. No one else can roll extravagant polysyllables round the tongue quite as he can; no one else has quite the same unburied, thought-I'd-just-look-in-after-dinner air that he has. It is impossible to imagine him gulping down his coffee or running after an omnibus.

Part of Mr. Grossmith's sense of humour expresses itself in the clothes he wears on the stage, garments that are frequently not too completely preposterous for the youth of, say, Oxford, to consider with some seriousness; and here and there you can catch a hint of the Gallic in his methods.

A perfectly peaceful and composed gentleman of ample leisure, rather angular in his movements, and with a walk that only a most amusing person could be entitled to, George Grossmith has tested his easy way through musical comedy for over thirty years.

That means, for one thing, that he must have danced with more pretty girls of the chorus than anyone else, not even excepting Mr. Seymour Hicks, in this country.—Daily Mail.

An American Indian buried city, which existed nearly 10,000 years ago, is reported to have been discovered by the Hayé Foundation Museum's exploring party in Southern Nevada. It is believed to be the oldest buried city in the world. It stretches for six miles along a muddy river between the towns of St. Thomas and Overton. The relics discovered show that in the period before the district was settled by the primitive Pueblo Indians the region was not then largely a desert, and women were the "bosses."

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"Likewise," agreed the Second, "if I presently call for a 'Scotch and Soda' and my palate rebels at the touch of the lesser, fiery fluid, I must remember in my affliction—"

"That when two plain words bring to the lips a most delectable spirit," interjected Number One, "'twere folly to call for the unchristened sort."

"Let us," concluded the Second W.M., "establish a valuable entente between our palates and our tongues by calling for—"

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